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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Town Administration and Control in the USSR 2. Militia Stations in Tashkent 3. Military Conscription	DATE DISTR.	18 February 1955
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	5
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCE NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	

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 Information

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 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

I. TOWN ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL

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Rayon Administration

1. In the USSR, towns are divided into two to ten rayony depending on the area and density of population of the town. Frequently, a rayon is given the name of a revolutionary event, such as Oktyabrskiy, or the name of a Soviet or international Communist leader, with the result that rayony in different towns often bear the same names.
2. The rayon is governed by the ravispolkom (rayon executive committee) but the overall power is in the hands of the ravkom partii (rayon committee of the Communist Party), which supervises every aspect of rayon life.
3. The following institutions are attached to each rayon:
 - a. Voenkomat (Military Commissariat—Soviet equivalent of draft board) (see paragraph 10 for sections and functions).
 - b. Otdeleniye Militsii MVD (Department of Militia of the MVD) (see paragraphs 8 and 9 for militia stations, their personnel and functions).

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- c. Zhilishchnoye Upravleniye (Housing Directorate) (see paragraph 5 for two of its functions).
- d. ZAGS (Zapis Aktov Grazhdanskogo Sostoyaniya—Registration of Vital Statistics)—ZAGS sometimes is independent, sometimes functions as part of the rayispolkom.
- e. Post office branch—There are one to three branches in each rayon.
- f. State Bank branch.
- g. Court and State Prosecutor.

Rayon Divisions

- 4. A town rayon is divided into two to six divisions, each of which includes two to four blocks (kvartaly) on adjoining streets. Each division (uchastok) has one People's Court and one domoupravleniye (house management) headed by a domoupravlyayushchiy (house manager). Two to four neighboring domoupravleniya are united in one kust (group) and have a common office and bookkeeping section. The office is open two or three hours in the morning and two hours in the evening, and is usually located in one room, in which each domoupravleniye has its separate desk.
- 5. One of the managers is appointed president of the kust by the rayon's Zhilishchnoye Upravleniye (Housing Directorate), which also appoints an assistant for every manager with the approval of the Kommunalnyy Otdel Rayispolkom (Communal Section of the Rayispolkom).
- 6. The manager has a monthly salary of 300 to 400 rubles, depending on the size of his division. He could handle two domoupravleniya in neighboring divisions, in which case he would earn both salaries. The manager's duties consist of:
 - a. Checking whether all regulations concerning the propiska (registration) or vyписка (discharge) procedure are properly obeyed by the domkom (house committee) located in his division.
 - b. Carrying out all orders from the voyenkomat and from the rayon militia on registration.
- 7. The domkom is a committee elected by the residents of one house. Its head is responsible for the proper handling of the domovaya kniga (house register).¹ No salary is attached to the post.

Militia Stations

- 8. There is at least one militia station in every town and country rayon in the USSR. Two or more stations can exist in one rayon, depending on the area, population, or concentration of important institutions, plants, or markets. The station in a country rayon usually has the name of the rayon. In towns, the stations are known as Gorodskoye Otdeleniye Mlitsii No. ____, and are in numerical order. Tashkent has eight rayony and at least 14 militia stations. Tsentralnyy Rayon has two stations, one of which is No. 14.
- 9. The militia station is composed of the following elements:
 - a. Chief of station—usually a senior lieutenant of the militia. His deputy for political matters frequently is a militia major.
 - b. Kabinet Nachalnika (cabinet of the chief)—The main office of the militia station makes up most of the cabinet and consists of one or two rooms for a secretary, a bookkeeper, and clerks.
 - c. Pasportnyy Stol (Passport Office)—consists of a junior or senior lieutenant (male or female) of the militia as chief, and several clerks (frequently

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female), who handle the issuance and exchange of pasporty and handle the yypiska and propiska procedure.

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- f. Voyennyy Stol (Military Office)—consists of a militia senior lieutenant (male or female) and one to three civilians. This office is actually subordinate to, and works closely with, the voyenkomat. Most of its activity consists of fulfillment of orders from the voyenkomat. [redacted] the voyennyy stol maintains a record of all men of military age (see also paragraph 11b). All visitors to the town had to register only at this office. Posters or announcements in the office stated that all men of military age who arrived in Tashkent for a temporary or permanent stay had to register at the office within three days. One announcement showed how to apply for reclassification of one's military category. The office frequently summons all house managers in its rayon by phone /for conferences/.

- g. Ugolovnyy Rozysk (criminal investigation). [redacted]

- h. Fingerprint and special registration² section—[redacted] this section is directly subordinate to the chief of station. The section is closely connected with the criminal investigation division. No civilian clerks are employed.

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- i. Official orderly room—for preliminary interrogation, document checks, and personal searches for newly-detained people.
- j. Communications—telephone and motorcycle. As of 1951 there was no radio communication.

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II. MILITARY CONSCRIPTION

Voyenkomaty

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10. The following types of voyenkomaty exist in the USSR:

- a. Rayonnyy—located in each town and country rayon. This draft board is independent of the rayispolkom since it receives orders only from its superior military organs (see paragraph 10c). The rayonnyy voyenkomat is responsible for summoning men for military service, and cooperates with local schools in appointing military instructors, in providing public lectures, and in helping to organize parades and other officially ordered demonstrations. The rayonnyy voyenkomat is in close touch with the rayon militia. In fact, the voyennyy stol of the rayon militia is actually an executive branch of the rayonnyy voyenkomat.
- b. Gorodskoy—located in towns that are not rayon centers and are too small to be divided into rayons. A rayonnyy voyenkomat is on an equal plane with a gorodskoy voyenkomat.
- c. Oblastnoy—located in oblast centers. The main duties of the oblastnoy voyenkomat consist of (1) supervising rayonnyye voyenkomaty in the oblast; (2) organizing oblast medical commissions for peresvidetelstva (reregistration), chiefly of officers; (3) assigning draftees to military units; and (4) registering newly-arrived officers. Every officer arriving in Tashkent on a new assignment had to register at the oblastnoy voyenkomat, which gave him pertinent information and, if necessary, a three-day leave. Major General Dremelin (sic) was chief of the oblastnoy voyenkomat in Tashkent in 1951.³
- d. Respublikanskiy—located in the capital of each republic in the USSR. This voyenkomat is subordinate to the respective military district (voyennyy okrug). Source believes that this voyenkomat's duties are (1) to organize and supervise the network of voyenkomaty in the republic; (2) to attend to their budget and

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personnel needs; (3) to distribute to them all draft or mobilization regulations; and (4) to handle human relations within its supervision.

- e. Svodnyy (composite)—located in large areas with widely distributed settlements, for example, in the kishlaki (desert villages) of Soviet Central Asia. These kishlaki are organized into rayony, but the low density of population rules out the location of a voyenkomat in each rayon. The voyenkomat is usually located at the most convenient location for communication and transportation between adjoining rayony. There was a svodnyy voyenkomat in Guzar (N 38-36, E 66-15) in mid-1951.

Tsentralnyy Rayon Voyenkomat, Tashkent

- 11. Since 1950, a full colonel has been chief of the voyenkomat in the Tsentralnyy Rayon of Tashkent. The previous chief was a major. The colonel's assistant for political affairs is a lieutenant colonel. This voyenkomat consists of the following units:
 - a. Pervaya Chast (First Unit)—composed of a captain as chief, a lieutenant (sic) as deputy chief, and two civilians. This unit is concerned with Soviet Army reserves who have fulfilled their active military service. The duties of the unit are to handle (1) their military records (uchety), (2) their reclassification based on periodic medical examinations, and (3) their assignments in case of recall to temporary active duty or in case of war.
 - b. Vtoraya Chast (Second Unit)—composed of a captain (or can be a senior lieutenant) as chief, and two civilians. Source does not know whether the post of deputy chief exists but saw a senior lieutenant working in the section. This unit is concerned with men of draft age (voyennoobyazannyye). The duties of the unit are to handle (1) their records (uchety), (2) their classification by the medical commission, (3) their call to military service (prizyv), (4) applications to military schools, and (5) compulsory military training (vseobuch) for civilians in schools, sports associations, clubs, etc.
 - c. Tretya Chast (Third Unit)—composed of a captain as chief, a senior lieutenant as deputy chief, and three or four civilian clerks and a typist. awards, issuance of spravki (certificates of military service), and certified copies of military documents are handled here.
 - d. Finansovaya Chast (Finance Unit)—composed of a captain as chief, and two or three civilians.
 - e. Bureau Mashinistok (Typing Pool)—directly subordinate to the voyennyy komissar (military commissar). This was the most restricted unit of the Tsentralnyy Rayon Voyenkomat. The unit was in an isolated room. The door had an iron gate and peephole and was kept shut during working hours. Only chiefs of voyenkomat sections were permitted to enter or to take papers or documents from the room.

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Mobilization on Local Level

- 12. Local registration and mobilization are controlled in the following ways:
 - a. The voyennyy stol of the rayon militia is subordinate to the rayon voyenkomat;
 - b. The domoupravlyayushchiy is subordinate to, and closely connected with, the voyennyy stol of the rayon militia;
 - c. A summons from the voyenkomat and voyennyy stol is delivered to the man of military age through the domoupravleniye; 25X1
 - d. The domovaya kniga contains two columns in which are shown the year of birth and eligibility for military service of all residents of the house; and

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- e. If a resident has a release from military service, a cachet to that effect is affixed to the proper column of the domovaya kniga.⁵

Medical Commissions

13. There are two medical commissions in Tashkent: oblast and garrison. The latter is in the courtyard of the Tsentralnyy Rayon Voenkomat at ul. Lva Tolstogo (before 1951, called Pochtovaya ul.)⁶
1. Comment: The domoupravlyayushchiy is responsible for the house register.
 2. Comment: The Russian is possibly Daktiloskopicheskiy i spets uchet.
 3. Comment: The death of Major General Dmitriy Feoktistovich Dremmin on 2 December 1953 after a long illness was announced by the republic and oblast voyenkomaty of the Uzbek SSR. He lay in state at the Tsentralnyy Rayon Voenkomat, ulitsa Aleksey Tolstogo No. 6, Tashkent.
 4. Comment: The domoupravlyayushchiy is subordinate to the housing directorate (zhilishchnoye upravleniye).
 5. Comment: The domoupravleniye was established not only as an arm of the militia to control the population, but also as an organ of the Soviet mobilization plan. As such it results in:
 - a. A fast and exact delivery of summonses with no chance of lost mail;
 - b. An easy and immediate check on how conscripted men respect their summonses; and
 - c. Greater secrecy in carrying out a mobilization plan, since official announcements or posters are unnecessary.
 6. Comment: As indicated in footnote No. 3, Tsentralnyy Rayon Voenkomat is located at ulitsa Alekseya Tolstogo No. 6.

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